SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS PFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED RVERY DAY POR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Manufactures in the West. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We rejoice to learn that the Woollen Manufacturers of the Northwestern States will hold an Expesition of their products at Chicago on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of August next, and that a building, now nearly completed, which affords 40,000 square feet of space, has been secured for the purpose. On the 18th instant, thirty-nine manufacturers had entered 1200 lots of goods for exposition; and nearly a hundred manufacturers of wootlen fabrics in the Northwest had joined the Association, A Trade Sale will be held on the last day of the Exposition. Though intended primarily to display the growth and progress of woollen manufactures in the Northwest, the woollen fabrics of other sections will be admitted.

-The rapid growth of manufactures in the West is a theme of general satisfaction. Fabrication should always tend to that quarter Where food is most abundant and chesp; and that is the valley of the Mississippl. Wool is and must be produced at less cost in the Northwest than elsewhere in our country, the prairies of Texas excepted. Where food and wool are cheap, while the population is intelligent and energetic, woolen manufactures should thrive: and so they do. The child is born who will see Minneapolis the seal of the most extensive manufacture of substantial woolen fabrics on this continent.

We rejoice at the growth of manufactures in the West for economic and also for political reasons. It assumes prosperity to the West and harmony to our whole country. Our baser demagogues are always seeking to fan the embers of sectional Jealousy, even while affecting to deplore the existence of that jealousy; and they play upon the tariff question to this end. They babitually assume that manufactures are exclusively Eastern, while agriculture is Western, and that protection to home industry taxes the West for the benefit of the East. Ask them why Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson advocated the encouragement of manufactures by protection in order to secure certain and remanesalive markets to the farmer, and they are silent, or revert to the old slang about "bloated monopolists," "taxing the many to enrich the few," etc.

The most decidedly, unqualifiedly protective Tariff ever framed in this country, all things considered, was that of 1828, which was fash-Toned and passed by a Jackson Democratic Congress. The Democratic delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, Were nearly unanimous in its support. They passed that Tariff expressly to provide markets for their constituents agricultural products, by calling into existence new manufactures. And the result showed the wisdom of their policy. This country never before grew so rapidly in population, production, and wealth, as under the influence of that "Black Tariff."

New England has her factories built, her capital massed, her labor collected. The West is behind in these respects: but her abundant and chesp food, her cheaply produced wool, her immense beds of coal and of iron ores, and her visinity to those mining regions which are certain to afford a vast and eager market for substantial, serviceable fabrics, afford immense counterbalancing advantages which she is found to improve. We hope within ten years to chronicle Western expositions-not only of fabries, but of metals and wares also or New York.

General Grant's Way. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The letter of Gove nor Yates of Illinois, pointedly control ting the ascertion that the colonelcy of a rement of volunteers which he ever sought by the latter, invites attention to a phase of General Grant's character which is quite unlike that of some other officers of our late war.

From the beginning to the end of that struggle, Ulysses S. Grant rose through every grade known to our service. A poor, obscure, friendless private citizen, he volunteered at the ontset, and was chosen captain of a company. He was soon made Adjutant; then Colonel; then Brigadier-General; then Major General; then Lieutenaut-General; finally General-in-Chief. Yet nobody ever heard him asking for a better post. In every case of his promotion, he took the position wherein he was wanted-no one over heard of his wanting a better one than he already had. "Friend come up higher," was the mandate addressed to this lowly servant of the Republic-not that he wanted promotion, but that the country sorely needed the right man in the right

Again; we had officers perpetually quarreling, grambling, fretting, in view of their treatment by their superiors. They were not promoted so fast as they deserved to be-or they kad fewer men than they newled-or they were not put in command of divisious or corps that should have been confided to them. One General assumed to leature the President on the civil or political policy that should govern the conduct of the war; on another occasion, he complained to Washington that part of his men "broke discreditably." Gen. Bragg, when utterly routed by Grant at Mission Ridge, complained that his men can and left their cannon to be captured, when they should have fought and saved them. Several professed a willingness to fight if the war were conducted in an cordance with their notions; if not, they wouldn't. Grant, on the other hand, never complained of ill usage by the Government or bad behavior on the part of his men-always seems to be satisfied with both; and, if ever dissatisfied, is silent. He favored no "policy" but the crushing out of the Rebellion. He had me conception of duty that led him to regard the Federal Executive with distrust or disfavor. In short, Grant quistly received his orders, and, to the extent of his ability, executed them. It will be the fault of the people if this species of generalship is not more common hereafter.

A Danger to be Averted-Congress and its Duty.

From the N. Y. Times.

The eagerness of Sanators and Representatives to escape from the Capitol needs no explanation to anybody who has passed the dog-days in Washington. The exigencies of the campaign furnish another solution against which ordinary protests would be unavailing. And yet there are considerations which

should outweigh all else in the judgment of those who recognize the obligations of duty. Of these the foremost is the danger which may possibly overtake Union interests in the South, in consequence of the withdrawal of the military from the reconstructed States pending a contest in which the Rebel element may hope to receive the help of the national Executive. With the reorganization of civil government, the authority of the military commanders over the civil officers or concerns of a State properly ceases. The soldier's rule will be legally posgible only in the three States which have thus far not complied with the conditions of restoration. There ought to be no difficulty in con- votes for every one it gains."

sequence, and there could be none if the President were resolved in good faith to uphold the work of Congress. For the right of the newlyinstalled Governors to invoke the ansistance of trouble in their respective States, constitutes ample provision against all probable emergen-

But Mr. Johnson's last veto message re-veals a source of complications of the gravest character. The proclamation declaring the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by North Carolina and Florida, made apparent his unwillingness to recognize authority created under the Reconstruction acts. veto of the Electoral College resolution brings out the same fact in a shape which it were criminal to overlook. It is not merely that Mr. Johnson bates and insults the reconstructed Governments; he denies their legitimacy, and is prepared to treat as invalid everything done by or under them. His language is emphatic. "All the State covernments organized in those States under the acts of Congress for that purpose, and under nellitary control"-writes the President "are illegitimate and of no validity whatever." "The only legitimate authority, declares in the same document, "under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein, must be derived from the covernments instituted" before 4th March, That is to say, Mr. Johnson repudiated s bastard and unlawful the Governments armed under his own orders, which Congress or good reasons refused to sanction.

What follows? If, after the withdrawal of be military from the reconstructed States, their respective governments, or any of them e confronted with paril to order and local authority, it is plain that any application to the President for succor would be disregarded Suppose, for example, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, in the presence of difficulties which he is unable, unaided, to overcome appeals to the President for assistance in mainteining the law; what must be the President's response? He will acknowledge the receipt of "a paper" transmitted "by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina," and he will brusquely inform the said Holden that his Governorship and his Government are "illegitimate and of no validity whatever," The succor solicited will be refused. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson, following the logic of his slearly expressed opinions, must acknowledge the authority of ex-Governor Worth, whom Congress displaced, and sustain the authority of his Government, whose title Mr. Johnson still proclaims valid, notwichstanding its termination under the law. The result will be that the power of the Federal Government, so far as it controlled by Mr. Johnson, will be exerted igninst the existing Governments, and in avor of combinations formed to give effect to the Governments set aside by Congress. For the time, the President will be on the side of the revolutionists, and against the Goverements under which the States have been

It cannot be said that we dwell on an imagiary danger. Nothing is more certain than the determination of the disaffected whites, if possible, to take into their own hands the voting for the Presidency. They mean to make it "a white man's election," unless restrained by superior power. Wade Hampton has confessed so much, and his views and purposes are echoed by every shade of the Southern opposition. The whole question turns more the ability of the existing Governments to enforce their authority and to scoure the holding of an election in conformity with the -which will far exceed any yel held in Boston | laws. And these Governments may be unequal to the task, unless assured beforehand of Federal belp, if necessary. Such an assurance would, perhaps, be sufficient; for it would teach the revolutionists the hopelessness of their schemes. At present the assumowledge that the President is with them.

Now, the obvious duty of Congress is in cone way to provide for these contingencies. How and with what means they should be guarded against it is the business of Congress o decide; but the country may well ask that the method shall be electual. There may be no too palpable to be misunderstood. Thus, adjournment and the period of reassembling, or by negligence invite them.

chance. It will not do to trust, however slightly, to the good faith or the good will of the President, whose hostility to the work of Congress, and the governments of the South, is too langerous to be treated lightly. Congress must do for itself all that the requirements of an eventful interval may render expedient; and it will imperil the peace of the South, and of the country, it it leave say part of this duty The time will be well spent that s employed in formying the results of reconstruction against its enemies, open or con-

Persistent Foffy.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The Citizen is very severe upon the ex-

Rebels who are called upon to speak in behalf of Seymons and Blair, and who utter such glittering phraces as the "lost cause" is to be revived. "Succession is not dead." The Citizen takes for its text the words, "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not de-part from him," and then says that though there men have been brayed in mortars and by rifled ordinances, they still come back as fresh in their folly as ever." It then sharply disapproves of Rebel Generals and Rebel pintters against the Union, who are to come North and adds, "Bave us from this assistance, or we

By all means lef these gentry come. We heard, during the Convention, the old familiar crack of the plantation whip, and we would not deprive Vance, and Wade Hampton, and Buckner, and Forrest of the unctuous gratifieation they take in insulting and defying Northern sentiment, and in ventilating their reactionary views in the streets of New York. Perhaps Toomba will come to call his vassal roll at Bouker Hill, and to abuse his Democratic friends for letting the South slide into Rebellion, and then looking coldly on while the fire was taken ont of the Southern heart. Perhaps Wise and some young man named Rhett will also come to do us good, and to show the knavery of a people who would not let the South alone in war, and who will not yield to all its demands in peace. To be sure, such men as these would only harm the cause they uphold, but they would set so clearly before the North the enormity of the principles which seek recognition in the triumph of Seymour, that the Democratic party would be overwhelmed with even greater disaster than now awaits it from natural causes. As the Citizen well says: - "Every Rebel speech made at the North-and Rebels seem unable to make any but Rebel speeches-will cost us a hundred

The fact is the Union men of the country | cannot be humbugged by this absurd and wicked Rebel cratory. They know this party to the very bottom, and they will repudiate the Executive, on the occurrence of serious (the subterfages by which they seek the restoration of a cause not only lost, but utterly

How the Republican Party has Stabbed the Public Credit.

From the N. Y. World. The outery about "repudiation," which has been started in this country, and is echoed from the other side of the Atlantic, is a direct onsequence of the short-sighted, vacillating. elf-contradictory, and unjust legislation of the Republican party. The fiscal laws passed by the Republican Congress are a hoteli-potch or absurdities, so that any attempt to introduce order and equity into our financial system gives a handle to the calumnistors of the country. This is no reason why the blundering injustice of the Republicans should not be rectified, but it is a strong reason why the authors of the mischief should no longer be trusted with the power they have abused.

The London Times has a long article commenting on the imperfect synopsis of the Democratic platform which was transmitted by the ocean telegraph. It directs its animalversions to two points—the proposal to tax the Federal bonds, and the proposal to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks. From its remarks on the first of these topics we extract the following passage:-

lowing passage:—

'The Democratic Convention favors, we are fold, the Lexation of United States boulds. The pitting is somewhat indefinite, but it must, of course, be interpreted by a reterence to the proposals which have been moted in the Union, and have found more or less support among its politicians. They are two. It must be premised, o make them intelligible, that all the bonds is und by the United States sloce the beginning of the war have, either by direct enactment or by the incorporation of previous statutes in the aces authorizing their issue, been dealared exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. We have often condemned the policy of this exemption, and, recognizing the necessity of keeping faith with respect to the bonds that had been issued, recommended that the exemption should not be extended to bonds to be issued in conversion of dobts performenly maturing. No change has, however, been made, and the consequences of the exemption are beginning to be severely feit. All the local taxation within the Union is exemption are beginning to be severely felt. All the local taxation within the Union is ruled by a circut tax assessed upon the capitalized value of all property of every kind within a State, county, city, or township. The rate of local taxation in the Eastern cities has varied from 2 to 5 per cent, on the capitalized valuation, swallowing up, therafore, a very consultrable part of the tocome of many kinds of siderable part of the locome of many kinds of property; and the lax-payers who have been subjected to these imposts see their neighbors who have invested their means in Federal scenivies wholly exempt from them. The specietie is to the last degree irritating, and it is not extraordinary that a cry has a isen deneraling that the in maly should be removed, Unfarth, a cly, to straith and justice condemn without nesstation the plans advocated as meens of its removal."

The London Times is quite right in considerng the exemption of the bonds from taxation as an unjust discrimination against the owners of other property, and a natural source of comlaint and irritation. A political party which ats the public obligations on such a footing as to revoit the general sense of justice, is the worst possible enemy to the public credit. No people can be expected to bear heavy burdens without discontent unless they are equitably disdistributed. Respect for human laws, like respect for the Divine laws, should rest upon their intrinsic instice as well as upon the authority of the legislator. The Republican legislation has outraged the public sense of fairness, and the Democratic party has merely given expression to a general popular demand in insisting that the public burdens shall be borne by the owners of all descriptions of property alike. If the Republican party has entangled us in unjust obligations, that is a good reason why it should not be kept in a position to perpetuate or repeat the mischief.

The Democratic party has no intention to rance is on the other side. The Blairs and repudiate any existing obligation, nor is any Wade Hamptons plot and threaten with the such repudiation necessary in order to remove the evils of which it complains. The five-twenty bonds will all be redeemable in the early part of the next administration, by the lapse of the five years. What the Democratic party proposes is to take up these bonds and substitute others taxable at the same rate as other descriptions of property. The platform actual necessity for Federal interposition; but condemns the unjust legislation which has there is not, it will be because a readiness filled the public mind with discontent, and to uphold the recognized State Governments is sets forth the equitable principles which will govern the issue of new bonds when the De-Congress may, by timely precaution, avert mecratic party comes into power. In this serious difficulties between the period of its election, the Republican party will be judged by what it has done; for it has had power to do anything it pleased, and has perpetrated a The enty extends further. Whatever in the monstrous injustice. The Democratic party remotest degree affects the smooth working of will be judged by what it promises to do, Reconstruction, if yet incomplete, should be which is, to pay the five-twenty bonds as finished. Nothing can with safety be left to speedily as possible, and so change the form of the national debt as to make it taxable like other property. Repudiation would be the certain consequence of continuing the unjust Republican system, which the Democratic party proposes to change. Complaints are best silenced by redressing the wrongs which

The other part of the Democratic platform which the London Times condemns is the proposal to pay the five-twenty bonds in lawful money. If any party deserves to be lashed on this score, by the organ of the foreign bond-holders, it is the party which has so worded the laws as to make this an open and a debateable question. There is no dispute as to the obligation of the Government to pay the ten-forty bonds in coin. Nobody disputes the obligation to pay in coin the interest both on the ten forty and the five-twenty bonds. These obligations are exempt from question, because the law is free from ambiguity. The insertion of two words in the act authorizing the issue of the five-twenties, would have precluded the acrimonious and unsettling discussions which have arisen respecting that class of bonds. Why, if Congress intended they should be paid in gold, were the statutes ro drawn as to open the way for an opposite interpretation? If a man employs a lawyer to take the stump against Grant and Colfax, to draw a deed, and finds, two years afterwards, that his title is open to dispute by the imperiection of the instrument, his anger justly lights upon the incapable or dishonest attorney. If the public creditors are disappointed, it will be in consequence of the blun dering, ambiguous, and knavish legislation of the Republican party. It Congress intended the five-twenty bonds to be paid in gold, why did not Congress say so? It would have been just as easy to insert the words "in coin" in the five-twenty bonds as in the ten-forty bonds; just as easy to connect those explicit words with the principal as with the interest of the five-twenties. It is for the Republican party to tell the bondholders why this was not done-why their claims are thus exposed to the cross-winds of angry debatewhy there is so much to be explained away and so much to be made out by circuitous inference before their rights can be established If any class of laws should be worded with distinctness and precision, it is laws creating heavy pecuniary obligations on the part of the Government. If the five-twenty bon's were meant to be paid in gold, the law should have explicitly said so, in order that the Government might have had the advantage of that explicitness in the sale of the bonds and in the subsequent maintenance of its own credit. The present doubt, controversy, and dissatisfaction is all caused by the omission of the

that assurance in the laws which a portion of the party pretend to give them in an election-eering squabble. It is scandalous that this business has been so mismanaged as to occasien such a controversy, by which the na-tional reputation suffers and the public oreditors are kept in a state of uncertainty.

What can the public creditors expect of

the party that passed that statute of repudia-

tion, the legal-tender act ! In consequence of it, the debtor part of the nation has been debauched by the legalized repudiation of a great part of their debts. The act has corrupted the State Governments as well as the people; the interest on the State debts contracted previous to the war being paid in what is called lawful money. What Republican will tell us why the honor of our citizens and the honor of our States ought not to be held as sacred as the honor of the Federal Government? We do not here refer to private and State debts which were contracted after the legal-tender act was passed, but before it was passed. There is no repudiation in paying in greenbacks debts incurred after the passage the law, unless there was a special stipulation to pay them in coin. Now, the legal-tender act was so worded as to include Federal debts as well as private debts and State debts, and hence it was important that all subsequent laws authorizing leans should explicitly state that they were payable in coin, payment in coin was intended. But e fact is indisputable that there is nothing in the loan laws which exempts the five-twenty bonds from the sweeping language of the legal-tender law. The claim of the bondholders is subject to this great drawback and impediment, for which they must thank the Republican party. It is what that party put into the laws, not what the Democratic party has put into its platform, which invalidates their claim to payment in coin. If they have been deceived, their resentment should fall upon the Republican authors of their disappointment—a disappointment, in which they will receive little popular sympathy becaus they will suffer no real loss. They will receive back as much for their bonds as they have paid for them, with enormous interest for their money while it was out of their hands.

Mr. Tilden Bewildered.

From the N. Y. Evening Fost. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, one of the leaders of the New York delegation in the late Democratic Convention, and long known in this State as a good lawyer and as a great light o

the Van Buren or "barnburner" wing of the Democratic party, has written a letter nomi-nally to Mr. J. D. Hoover, but really, as the World insists, "to the Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Washington." The World remarks that this letter "pitches the tune" for the campaign, and proposes that all

Mr. Tilden begins by assuming that the ontest is all a joke, made up, in fact, like a play to show oil the actors. The "great heatre," he tells us, "will be the populous and powerful commonwealths which stretch the Hudson to the Mississippi. The people of these commonwealths, by their votes next November, will practically determine the fate of constitutional freedom in the New World.

Mr. Tilden here forgets that New England has not been distranchised. He forgets, too, that the Hudson river is too short to form the boundary of the Southern States. He forgets. too, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, California, and other Western States, which are not between the Hudson and the Missis-

But, strangest of all, he evidently forgets that his own residence, the city of New York, is on the east, and decidedly not on the west ide of the Hudsen river; so that Mr. Tilden himself, so far from being an actor in any play in the theatre named, could not be even a spectator, but must stay outside.

The World, being thus sung entirely out of the play, by the very "key-note" of the ever-ture, makes a mild protest. It comments

The theatrs—the great belt of populous free States which stretches from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and beyond. In this magnificent belt resides the mass of our people—here is the relief seat of American industry, commerce, and political influence. Outlying favaileal New England, and the outlying desoiated South, are of little account in the campaign." The little words and beyond are adroitly

added to Mr. Tilden's "music" to make it more harmonious for the World. "Beyond" means, first, a little way east, so as to include Park Row; second, a long way west, to include verything from the Mississippi to the California coast. In short, the World would interpret Mr. Tilden's language as highly poetical as well as "musical;" for by the Hudson it understands him to mean the eastern boundary of New York, and by the Mississippi river it understands the Pacific ocean. happy instance of that "amplification," to use a technical term, which the World is so fond of in "figures" of every kind, arithmetical or epistolary.

Mr. Tilden, with the World as chorns, goes on to sing in the following strain; or, more exactly, to strain out the following song:-

"Irecognize two grand and predominant ideas poving the popular mind to demand such a

These pre justice to the people and economy in the Government.

'Justice to the people. This is threatened by a Senatorial oligarchy, which, having already absorbed into likelithe powers expressly delecated by the Constitution to the judicial and to The executive branches of the Government seeks now to perpendial likelf by a system under which Senators of straw, nonfinated to order by three millions of newly entranchised to order by three millions of newly entranchised negrees, shall exert twice as much political power as the representatives of infrien milions and a ball of our own race, ruling the great belt of the Union between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Lakes."

That Congress has threatened the Democratic party with "justice to the people" melancholy fact to Mr. Tilden; under which all the consolation his music can give him seems to be needed. But this method by which a senatorial oligarchy "seeks now to perpetuate itself" is one of the dimmest elucidations in all the lyric literature of political minstrels. In what way Senators of straw can exert power in perpetuating an oligarchy. and how their exertions can be intensified or their success ensured by the fact that they are nominated to order by three millions of negroes does not appear at ail. The only fact that is evident concerning the poet's fine frenzy is, that "the belt," which has just before reached only from the Hudson to the Mississippi, has now been stretched all the way from the latter river to the Atlantic.

But the peculiar inspiration of the lark, "which singing still doth soar and soaring ever sings," is certainly imitated with vigor

in the next passage:—
"Economy in the Government. This is impossible under a system wolch, with its cognate systems, annually consumes a sum nearly equivalent to all the net earning of labor, and all the net country."

The net earning of labor is about \$3,000,-000,000 per annum "in our country." The "net capital" is about \$15,000,000,000. The sum is \$21,000,000,000; and this, according to Mr. Tilden and the World, is about what our Government annually consumes. We have had occasion sometimes to correct the World for its neglect of small sums and trifling discrepancies of statement; but this must all be retracted now. The mind which can soar Republican party to give to the bondholders | even in a sublime lyrio, to such a disre-

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gard of everything conceivable, must not be criticized by figures, tables, and "stubborn"

The poem and the music ought to have stopped here. They reach their loftiest strain

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